

BOOKING ON GREAT NORTHERN EXCEEDS ALL EXPECTATION

M. A. Jackson, General Traffic
Manager of Company Investi-
gating Conditions in Islands

DODGES QUESTIONS ANENT ALL YEAR SERVICE BY LINE

Wants To Look Into Matters
Here Before Committing
Himself To Any Policy

Practically all the bookings on the Great Northern for January, February and a part of March are filled, in the encouraging news brought yesterday by H. A. Jackson, general traffic manager of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company. The liner will make at least two more voyages, on April 11 and 30 and more if the demand warrants.

"What are the prospects of continuing the Great Northern throughout the year?" Mr. Jackson was asked.

"Well, that's a subject that has been under discussion for some time by our officials," was the prompt reply. "But I can hardly give a definite answer at this time. In fact I am down here principally to make investigations to that end. The people of Los Angeles and Southern California are anxious to have direct steamship connection between Honolulu and Southern California and we would like to furnish it."

Bookings Are Heavy
"From the present outlook it might not be an unsafe prediction that such a service will be established soon. The bookings for travel to Hawaii far surpass our expectation and it is not unlikely that we shall be obliged to put the Northern Pacific in this service to take care of the Carnival crowds."

"We will investigate the subject from every angle during our stay in Honolulu. It is our intention to look into the loading facilities as well as the passenger business. I may be able to make a statement in a few days. In fact it is my intention to arrive at some conclusion in a day or two."

Incidentally Mr. Jackson was as happy as a boy out of school yesterday and did not hesitate to admit that the trip to the islands was a revelation to him. This was his first venture in the South Seas and the experience besides being novel has proven unexpectedly interesting. He intends to see everything that Honolulu has to offer and believes that he will have little time to sleep while sandwiching pleasure in with the business of the company.

Other Officials Here

Another official who came down with the Great Northern is G. N. Kooppe, general agent of the company, who is making his first trip to the islands. Mr. Kooppe has sent more people from Southern California to Honolulu than any living person and without ever having been here has offered more material for boosting than he was ever able to create with his imagination.

Mr. Kooppe also is here to have a conference with E. L. Waldron, who he has known for years. The two will get together and go over the entire problem of landing and unloading. So far they have been working at cross purposes and without first hand information regarding landing facilities both here and at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Kooppe, Miss Virginia Jackson, Miss Betty Jackson and Miss Jean Kooppe are in the party of the general traffic manager.

HILO CHAUFFEUR GOT OFF VERY EASILY

HILO, December 20.—When Nizo Arita, driver of a rent automobile, came speeding toward Hilo through Hakalau, on November 24 last, he saw a great many school children ahead of him, but, according to the testimony before Judge Wise in the district court yesterday, failed to slow down.

Suddenly a little girl, Margaret Silveira, six years old, ran across the road in front of the automobile, which struck her with such force that it broke one of the lamps on the machine. At first it was thought Margaret was killed, but when it was found that she was still alive she was hurried to the hospital.

Yesterday Margaret was in court to testify, along with other children, also Principal Capellas, of the Hakalau School. Deputy Sheriff Martin examined the prosecution, while Attorney H. L. Ross appeared for the defendant. Both addressed the court when the testimony was finished.

Judge Wise reviewed the testimony and found that while Arita was to blame for not slowing down when he saw the children, there were extenuating circumstances, so he fined Arita \$25 and costs of \$4.00, which were paid. The charge was that of heedless driving.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the largest selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and colds speedily and effectively. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

REDUCTION IN LETTER POSTAGE

Postmaster-General Says Ser-
vice Not Revenue Producer;
One Cent Rate Coming

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Postmaster General A. S. Burleson's report of the postal service for the past year was given out recently. In it the department lays special emphasis upon the fact that it is no longer a tax on the general revenue, having produced surpluses for three out of four years of the present administration; however, that its policy has been, and shall continue to be, not to permit the postal service to become a revenue producer for the Government, but that all surplus postal revenues should be used for the improvement of the service, to increase postal efficiency, and, when justified, to reduce the rates of postage.

Surpluses of \$3,800,000 for the year 1913, \$3,500,000 for the year 1914, and \$5,500,000 for the year 1915 were paid into the general fund of the Treasury, making a total during the past four years of \$12,800,000.

But for the business depression occasioned by the European war, it is pointed out, the department would have undoubtedly secured a surplus of not less than \$18,000,000 during the four years ended June 30, 1916. This is in marked contrast, the report says, with the deficits for eight years of the two preceding administrations, which drained the Treasury of \$48,739,639.34 and \$24,927,657.40, respectively.

Among the more important recommendations for legislation may be mentioned the following:

"Classification of the position of postmaster at offices of the first, second and third classes. To permit transfers of postoffice clerks to railway mail service at salaries not exceeding salaries received in postoffice service."

"To more adequately protect the government and afford relief to the officers and employees of the postal service, it is recommended that the department be authorized to bond its own employees through the establishment and maintenance of a guaranty fund derived from assessments levied against and collected from such employees in lieu of the present plan of securing bonds from commercial bonding companies."

"To equalize pay of rural carriers by fixing salaries on basis of number of pieces and weight of mail transported, length of routes, and time required to serve them instead of solely on basis of length of routes, as at present."

"To acquire telegraph and telephone utilities of Alaska, Porto Rico and Hawaii, for which an appropriation of \$300,000 will be asked. For expenditures in aerial mail service, an appropriation of \$100,000 is recommended."

"To enable the department to organize post offices on a businesslike basis and standardize salaries of supervisory employees in an equitable manner. To create a division of statistics and postal information in the Post office Department to secure data on the operations of the postal service for the guidance of the department and of Congress."

Equitable distribution of postal facilities throughout the nation at reasonable cost is the keynote of the department's policy. Important extensions have been made in every branch of the service.

"The postal savings system has grown from 310,000 depositors, with \$30,020,925 on March 1, 1915, to 603,500 depositors, with \$86,019,885, on June 30, 1916," the report continues. "During the fiscal year just closed there was a gain of 77,823 in the number of depositors and \$20,335,177 in deposits. Salaries of post office clerks, city and rural carriers, and railway mail clerks have been increased to the aggregate extent of \$15,000,000. Since August, 1913, 1000 new steel mail cars have been placed in the service, affording greater protection to postal clerks, and prompt relief has been granted to railway mail clerks injured while on duty and to their relatives or legal representatives."

"Greater efficiency and economy in postal equipment and the purchase of supplies has been secured. Effort will be made to revise postage rates looking to a reduction of postage on first class mail; but in any event the department recommends that, as early as practicable, the one-cent postage rate be adopted."

"For many years," the report says, "the postoffice department has brought to the attention of Congress the necessity for a change in the basis of compensating railroads for carrying the mails, asserting that the then existing basis of pay according to weight was inequitable and unjust, resulting in losses of both government and under payment to certain railroads, and which at the aggregate resulted in the payment by the government of an excessive sum for this service."

"The department will on January 1, next, file with the Interstate Commerce Commission its comprehensive plan of service, which will embody a recommendation looking to a reduction of the rates but at the same time assure to the railroads a just and adequate compensation for the service performed."

"Liberal changes in the regulations, such as reductions in rates of postage and the cost of insurance, increases in the size and weight limits, inauguration of the collect-on-delivery feature, and the payment of indemnity for partial damage as well as loss, have brought about a material growth in the parcel post, as indicated in the very satisfactory results for the fiscal year just closed."

Ben Gallagher, the well-known horse trainer, and Miss Emma B. Danish, German, were married last night by Rev. Samuel K. Kamaipili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili Church. The witnesses were Joseph A. Lucas and Miss C. Estande.

COLONEL DEFERS HIS VISIT HERE

Intends To Ship Before Mast Be-
fore Coming Here, Says
Mainland Report

Colonel Roosevelt will not be a visitor to Hawaii this season. This information was conveyed in a letter received yesterday by Alexander Hume Ford, who had written the former President asking him to address the Pan-Pacific Club during the Carnival festivities.

The letter from the colonel expressed his pleasure at the invitation and regretted that he would not be able to come to Honolulu for a year.

It is believed that Roosevelt has postponed his trip to Hawaii and the Fiji Islands in order to ship before the mast as a common sailor. A mainland paper recently stated that the former President would ship as a member of the crew at Punta Gorda in March.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT ST. LOUIS COLLEGE

Splendid Program Given At Clos-
ing of Year's First Term

(From Saturday Advertiser.)
The spirit of Christmas time was shown at the Yuletide exercises held at St. Louis College yesterday morning.

A large crowd of friends and students of the school filled every available seat in the spacious hall.

The decorations, though far from elaborate, showed how artistic was the taste of those who had charge of this work. Palm branches and ferns of the valley were the chief features of the decorations. Music was rendered by the St. Louis College orchestra, the selections having been chosen by Brother Francis. These Christmas entertainments given by the Brothers of Mary have never failed to please the audience year after year.

At nine-thirty, "Greeting," the first number of the program was played by the orchestra. The rejuvenated St. Louis College choir made its initial appearance, after a lapse of six years, in a "Welcome Song," and through justly brought together, these hundred odd voices made a favorable impression. "H. Desiderio," a piano solo by Cramer, was rendered by Walter Waity.

The young pianist was warmly applauded in his first appearance before the public. Paul Wirtz, a more experienced player, chose for his selection the "Sixth Nocturne," of Chopin, the rendering of which was perfect.

A recitation by the first grade entitled "A Letter to Santa," and "Christmas Chimes," a song, caused laughter, the wee voices of the kiddies just out of the nursery, as well as their acting, creating much amusement.

A little play, "Lost on Christmas Eve," in three parts was the best number of the day. In it were blended feelings of joy and sadness which, as the play progressed, was also felt by those witnessing it.

James Gilliland, in the role of Santa, created a fine picture for the little children and babies in the hall who, from time to time would loop the words, "Santa Claus" and burst out in peals of laughter at his appearance.

The singing of young Holt, a lad of but twelve years, who appeared in the role of a little newsie in the busy city was well received.

The program was as follows:
March—Greeting—Orchestra
Welcome Song—Choir
Recitation—A Letter to Santa
Song—Christmas Chimes

First Grade
Song and Recitation—Third Grade
Romance—Poppies—Moret
Orchestra

Christmas Recitations—Fourth Grade
Piano Solo—H. Desiderio—Cramer
W. Waity

Lost on Christmas Eve—In three scenes, Fourth and Fifth Grades.
Scene I.—In the home of Mr. Marne
March—Birth of the Nation—Orchestra
Lost on Christmas Eve

Scene Two—Looking for Santa Claus
Piano Solo—Sixth Nocturne, P. Wirtz
Lost on Christmas Eve

Scene Three—Found.
Finale—"Flag of Peace"—Orchestra

MINISTER PRICE FAVORS FREE PORTS

CITY OF PANAMA, December 2.—The United States Minister to Panama, the Hon. W. J. Price, endorsed a movement which has been on foot for some time here looking to making the terminal cities of the canal free ports, in an address before the Colon Chamber of Commerce recently. There seems to be little opposition to the idea. The present rate on most goods is 15 per cent, and the gross imports are valued at about \$4,000,000 per annum, so the government would have to get a revenue of \$600,000 from some other sources. Free ports would be of great benefit indirectly as well as directly in making Panama and Colon distributive centers for Central and South American trade.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the F. A. R. MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PITY A POOR HOMESTEADER

HIS LIFE IS LONG BATTLE

GOVERNMENT GIVES NO AID

(By JARED G. SMITH)

Land left uncultivated, or fallow, through one rainy season in Hawaii becomes so overgrown with pestilential weeds that much unproductive labor must be spent upon it, merely to create a seed bed. Left one year uncropped, guava and lantern, and weedy vines and creepers unremoved and numberless, creep into the fields. In three years Earth has taken back what man would have wrested for his own.

The battle with weeds is more costly than the battle with bugs, after the crops are planted and the real business of growing things commences. The curse of "small farming" in the tropics is keeping the land clean between crops, more than it is the iniquitous land laws, lack of transportation, or want of knowledge of good methods of farming. The average Japanese or Chinese "small farmer" knows what he would like to do to get his land ready for planting. His question is, how shall he live while he is doing this preliminary work of preparation.

For the benefit of the city-dweller who only knows guava as jelly or charcoal, if the farmer falls heir to a homestead overgrown with the parent shrub from which jell and char may be extracted, it will cost him from 150 to 250 hours of difficult manual labor to clean and clear an acre of land. Translated into "labor days," this would mean from three to five weeks hard work, or from eighteen to thirty-five ten-hour days, just to clean his acre patch and get ready to plant something.

Now, thirty-five dollars would buy an acre of farm land outright in a good many countries, but in Hawaii the "Guava Homesteader" is merely expected to spend this pitiful sum, in his own or another man's work, without acquiring title, his tenure depending on the payment of annual rents and taxes. A Year of Grubbing.

That preliminary expense, translated back into time, would mean that if the homesteader had been endowed with a "guava farm" and had no capital other than his own labor, it would take him a full year to unguava the land, working more Sundays than is good for any man who religiously puts in six days a week at hard toil.

The question has been much discussed, how many acres should a homesteader have. It is more important to know what crops can be grown on a Hawaiian acre that will return values in rent, taxes, home-made tools, seed, planting, cultivation, poison for pests, fertilizers to make the crops grow, and then the harvest, and the preparation of the crop for market, and transportation to market. Given then, there are selling charges to be borne by the small farmer.

The problem is by no means as simple as Governors, land commissioners, army officers and publicists interested in the welfare of the land would have you believe. The much talked of and about "small farmers" has a more difficult problem to solve than these gentlemen, whose living expenses are assured, your Backbone of the land has no certainty as to the morrow, for drought and flood, pests, fire or his neighbors' cattle, or the cunning of the buyer of his produce when it finally reaches the market, may rob him of the means to pay back the costs of production.

There is no pay check at the end of the month for your homesteader as there is for his official critics. Army Demands Impractical.

And hence it comes about that the small farmer has done exactly what the city merchant does—followed the lines of least resistance. Army quartermasters say the Hawaiian small farmer should grow potatoes. The army contracts specify that the potatoes must be of a certain definite shape and measurement, without cuts, bruises, or blemishes free of soil and dirt, and so on, as a matter of common knowledge, potatoes do not grow that way, in Hawaii or any other land. The army buyers know this as exactly as the farmer.

The army buyers do not want potatoes as they come from the farm, what they demand are the fancy as sorted potatoes culled from the crops grown by a hundred farmers. Also, they want potatoes at the lowest contract prices, thirty days' supply from one man. As has been remarked, if Hawaii were to be blockaded, the army would have to forego potatoes and eat rice, which every island-born white man knows is better than potatoes anyway. Until that blockade comes, however, the army will probably continue to demand, its spuds, and also continue to scold the small farmer for not raising them.

With beans, onions, hay, oats, bacon, fresh meat, eggs, poultry, and a multiplicity of things the Army says the small farmer must grow for it, the plain facts are that the Army is not interested in seeing that the farmer receives a living wage in payment for his labor. Nor is the Governor of Hawaii.

Not all "homesteads" are guava-infested. The guava likes rich soil and hence guava land has often been thought a little too good to waste on the homesteader. Some "homesteads" have only banana, Solomon's perch, breadfruit, Hilo grass, mountain, poi, kaula, and rocks. Don't forget the rocks. Some homestead lands have no water; others no fence; others no roads. There is always some good negative reason why certain lands are in the homestead class.

These other speedy cures may reduce the number of days preliminary work necessary to put the land in shape for planting, but be assured the land

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Quotations
ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL
MARKETING DIVISION
December 22, 1916

BUTTER AND EGGS

Island butter, lb. cartons, 35 to 40
Eggs, select, doz., 50 to 55
Eggs, No. 1, doz., 40 to 45
Eggs, duck, 40

VEGETABLES A

Beans, string, green, lb., 0.35 to 0.4
Beans, string, wax, lb., 0.4 to 0.5
Beans, Lima, in pod, 0.35 to 0.4
Beans, Maui Red, cwt., 5.30 to 6.00
Beans, callio, cwt., 5.50
Beans, small white, cwt., 8.00
Peas, dry Island, cwt., 6.00 to 7.00
Peas, doz. bunches, 30 to 35
Carrots, doz. bunches, 40
Cabbage, cwt., 2.00 to 2.50
Corn, sweet, 150 ears, 2.00 to 2.50
Corn, Haw., sm. yel., 42.00 to 43.00
Corn, Haw., lg. yel., 38.00 to 42.00
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt., 3.70
Rice, Hawaii, cwt., 4.00

POULTRY

Young roosters, lb., 33 to 40
Hens, lb., 26 to 28
Turkeys, lb., 40
Ducks, Muscovy, lb., 27 to 28
Ducks, Peking, lb., 27 to 28
Ducks, Havan, doz., 5.50 to 6.00

NO PRODUCE

Peanuts, small, lb., 0.01
Peanuts, large, lb., 0.02
Green peppers, bell, lb., 0.03
Green peppers, Chili, lb., 0.05
Potatoes, sweet, cwt., 90 to 100
Potatoes, red, cwt., 100 to 110
Taro, cwt., 50 to 75
Taro, bunch, 15
Tomatoes, lb., 0.03 to 0.04
Green peas, lb., 0.07 to 0.08
Cucumbers, doz., 40 to 50
Pumpkins, lb., 0.02

FRUIT

Alligator pears, doz., 83 to 150
Hannan, bunch, Chinese, 20 to 50
Hannan, bunch, Cooking, 100 to 125
Breadfruit, doz., 50
Figs, 100, 1.00
Grapes, Isabella, lb., 0.01

LIVESTOCK

(Sheep, cattle and sheep are not bought at live weight. They are taken by the meat companies dressed and paid for by weight dressed.)
Hogs, up to 150 lbs., 11 to 12
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, 10

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb., 11 to 13
Mutton, lb., 14 to 15
Veal, lb., 12 to 13
Pork, lb., 14 to 15

HIDES (Wet-salted)

Steer, No. 1, lb., 16 1/2
Steer, No. 2, lb., 15 1/2
Kips, lb., 16 1/2

FEED

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:
Corn, sm. yel., ton, 48.50
Corn, large yel., ton, 49.00 to 49.50
Wheat, ton, 52.00
Middling, ton, 47.00 to 48.00
Hay, Wheat ton, 28.00 to 32.00
Barley, ton, 52.00 to 54.00
Hay, Alfalfa, ton, 29.00 to 30.00
Scratch feed, ton, 64.00 to 65.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station, and is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is T. M. D. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. box 1237. Salesroom, Waikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1840. Wireless address, TERMARK.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

The price of Island eggs ranges from 55 to 65c, but the price at which eggs are being sold in the market is about 60c. In spite of the bad weather, the local supply of eggs seems to be increasing. There is a good demand for poultry, and as turkeys are scarce, there will be a large sale of roasting chickens and young Muscovy ducks.

The division has been able to sell 1500 bags of Maui red beans in San Francisco for \$5.85 a bag. If these beans are shipped direct from Kahului, they will net the producer at least \$5 in Kula. Farmers having beans for sale should not sell to speculators for a cent less than \$5, and if the farmer is putting his beans in new bags, he should get \$5.20 in Kula. The beans for shipment to San Francisco should be first cleaned, and free from all dirt. Make all shipments in new bags. Now that there is a market for Island beans on the Coast, the price has been advanced.

Is not up to the guava mark if no guavas grow there, and hence maximum per acre yields are impossible for fulfillment.
They Should Worry!
As W. I. Wells so aptly stated, city civilians and soldiers take the lines of least resistance. They buy where they can get the cheapest and let the Hawaiian small farmers do the worrying. Hence, and so long as consumers buy on "lines of least resistance," meaning thereby mainland-grown produce, neatly packed and well graded, the same privilege must be ungrudgingly granted the "small farmer."

He can only afford to grow produce saleable at his door, in running lots as it is produced by his fields. The only crop he can afford to grow are small, principled, coffee, taro—produce for which the local storekeeper will give him credit because the market is sure, certainty of immediate sale of produce is the controlling factor in successful farming, more than land laws. With this certainty there must be paternalism in high degree. Someone must take the risk and stand sponsor to the farmer that at the harvest the farmers' crops shall be sold.

As to what the farmer ought to grow to not pay the farmers' bills. This prime difficulty cannot be overcome by legislation, however, beneficent its intent. Hawaii is of one units, on the subject of protection for sugar. The necessity of a home grown supply of sugar is self evident. The necessity for a strong independent population of farmers growing food supplies for local consumption does not appear outside editorial columns and government reports; for purposes of argument only.

PETITION FILED FOR PROBATE OF WILL OF LATE McLENN
Mrs. Jennie Rowe Grove McLenn, the widow, filed yesterday in the circuit court a petition for probate of the will of the late James Lamada McLenn. She waives the request that she act as sole executrix and asks the court to appoint the Trust Trust Company and herself as administrators of the estate. The property of the estate consists of two pieces of land and improvements, for which no value is given in the petition. The estate was of a W. E. Groves, and Miss Helen Grove McLenn, daughters. The petition will be heard by Judge Whitney on January 23, next.

The banana rot, occasionally found here in Hawaii, known as the "Panama disease," is reported to have been very bad in western Cuba, and in the Mexican States of Oaxaca and Toluca.

The same disease exists in India where two agriculturists, Drost and Ashby, have recently identified the fungus causing it. The center of the plant turns black and rotten and the leaves are mottled and malformed. The fungus has been identified as a Fusarium, one of the most relatives of the "damping off" fungus, and seedlings and green house plants, and of the potato rot.

The sources of Fusarium are present in the soil of infected fields so that a method of control is the destruction of infected plants as soon as the disease presents itself; and, also, good cultivation methods.

The banana rot, occasionally found here in Hawaii, known as the "Panama disease," is reported to have been very bad in western Cuba, and in the Mexican States of Oaxaca and Toluca.

The same disease exists in India where two agriculturists, Drost and Ashby, have recently identified the fungus causing it. The center of the plant turns black and rotten and the leaves are mottled and malformed. The fungus has been identified as a Fusarium, one of the most relatives of the "damping off" fungus, and seedlings and green house plants, and of the potato rot.

EVENTS JUSTIFY ENTENTE ACTION

AGAINST GREECE

Viscount Grey Replies To Critics
of Allies' Attitude and Points
To Unconstitutional Behavior
of King Constantine

LONDON, December 9.—In a statement dealing with the Greek situation, Viscount Grey says:

It has sometimes been said, not by our enemies, but by critics in neutral countries who are not too well disposed toward us, that our presence in Greece does not differ appreciably from the presence of the Germans in Belgium. By this it is not meant to hint that our troops have ever been guilty of the excesses and atrocities which are now reaching their climax in the Belgian deportations, but that the landing of our troops at Salonika can no more be defended from a juristic point of view than the German invasion by way of Liege in August, 1914.

On July 12, 1863, a treaty was signed containing the following as its third article:

"Whereas, under the sovereignty of Prince William of Denmark, the guarantor of the three courts, forms a state."

"The first article of the same treaty provides that Greek sovereignty should be hereditary, so that Prince William was afterwards known as King George. His descendants are on precisely the same terms in this respect. It is therefore the duty of the protecting powers to insure that the Greek state should retain the three characteristics mentioned in the third article, and the means by which they must do so in a last resort are indicated in an unreserved article in the protocol treaty of Feb. 1, 1830, when King Otto was placed on the throne, to the effect that 'no troops belonging to one of the contracting powers shall be allowed to enter the territory of the new Greek state without the consent of the two other courts who signed the treaty.'"

The unconstitutional behavior of King Constantine, his refusal to abide by the terms of the Greek treaty with Serbia, and the flouting of the decisions of M. Venizelos and his parliamentary majority hardly admit of denial even by the Germans themselves, who confess themselves with availing to be acted for what he believed to be the best interests of his country. As Great Britain, France and Russia have uniformly acted together, the whole matter of their landing troops to neutralize the King's unconstitutional action was both their right and their duty.

Objections may possibly be brought that the arguments up to this point rest on the technicalities of old treaties, and in order to justify our action, at any rate morally, we must show that we were not acting against the wishes of the Greek people. To this may be replied absolutely, without the possibility of controversy, that our troops went to Salonika with the express approval of the then head of the Greek Government and that he had himself proposed the stipulation in the Greek-Serbian treaty for provision by which the Serbian government needs could, in view of the default of Greece on this point, be fulfilled by the despatch into Greek territory of an equivalent force by Great Britain and France.

Nothing that has happened since the landing of Salonika can, of course, affect the legal position of the Allies, but, as the King's but, as the King's have come thick and fast of the unconstitutional policy of the King and of the Skouloudis Ministry, which existed simply to carry out his policy. When M. Skouloudis was taxed by some of his deceived colleagues with the surrender of Ft. Rupel, he showed them a document from the German Minister guaranteeing that the fort would be returned to Greece later on, and this document was dated three days before its surrender, proving that there was no question of seizure and forcible occupation.

After charging the Greek Government with treacherous attempts against the Entente, the statement goes on:

It was necessary to ask the Greek Government to hand over to the Allies an amount of war material equivalent to that which it had furnished the Central Powers by the Greek-Serbian surrender of Ft. Rupel and Kavala. This the King had spontaneously offered to hand over to the Allies, and when the obligation was not fulfilled the demand for the surrender of the material was the cause for the recent grave disturbances.

Allied troops were landed to enforce this demand, and although a definite promise had been given by the King and Government that order would be maintained and that the Greek Royalist troops would in no